

Where floats that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

We are unable to publish the President's message in full, to-day. It was telegraphed to Buffalo on Monday, but the superintendent refused to send it further west, although pay was offered by the Chicago papers at special rates. It is not known as there was any good reason for this course, and it is explainable, only, perhaps on the theory that the eastern managers of the telegraph want to show their power, just now.

The synopsis which we publish gives the leading features of the message. It will be seen that the President adheres to his proclamation, and manifests no intention of changing or modifying it.

The message is spoken of at Washington as the ablest and best considered of any of Mr. Lincoln's messages. It presents fully the President's rather peculiar views of compensated emancipation and colonization. That some compensation should be made to truly loyal slave holders would not be objected to by the country, but we regard colonization as too big a job, in connection with the other we have on hand at this time. Let us be just, and trust something to God, who "doeth all things well."

Let us have harmony but no dictation.

The Milwaukee Sentinel apprehends division in the republican party in this state, if Mr. Doolittle is not elected to the senate, and counsels the friends of Mr. Potter to avoid that contingency by uniting upon the former.

There is another way by which harmony can be secured. Let the Sentinel and the friends of Mr. Doolittle unite upon Mr. Potter, and then there certainly will be no division. This is just as reasonable as their proposition, and possibly a little more so, as we believe the true republican sentiment of the state is against Mr. Doolittle. We do not doubt that a great majority of the rank and file of the party are in favor of Mr. Potter, or some other man of like sentiments.

It is urged by Doolittle's friends that if a new man is elected to the senate the unity of the party will be destroyed in Wisconsin. This may possibly mean that the friends of that gentleman will separate themselves from their brethren if they cannot have their own way. We have no fear of this. Doubtless all will find it best to submit to the will of a legislative caucus; but previously there can be no harm in candidly comparing views on this important question. Mr. Doolittle has no more right to the position than any other man, and it ought not to be said that those who do not prefer him are bringing up a controversy in the party. The air which surrounds such an assumption is of the dictatorial kind, to which we are never disposed to defer.

Readers of papers had better subscribe before a further advance takes place. Papers have advanced their rates only twenty-five per cent, while white paper has advanced sixty-six per cent, and how much further it will go, nobody knows.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.—The keel of another iron-clad, to be called the Tonawanda, was launched in Philadelphia on Monday. She will be 1,564 tons burthen, and carry four heavy pieces of ordnance.

NO PASSES.—None but army officers are allowed to pass through the lines to the army of the Potomac.

ALL IN SILVER BRICKS.—It is proposed in Virginia City, Nevada, to ship immediately to the east, for the benefit of the sanitary fund, the sum of \$20,000, in the novel currency of silver bricks.

TARTING.—California is a thriving state. They grow large trees, large animals, and large babies. The Sacramento Weekly Union publishes thirty-one births in one issue.

AID FOR THE HOSPITAL OF THE 33d REGIMENT.—The Mite Society for the relief of the hospital of the 33d regiment will meet at the residence of Dr. J. B. Whiting to-morrow evening. All interested or disposed to aid in this object are invited to attend.

The Ladies' Hospital Relief Society will meet at their rooms in Jackson & Smith's block on Thursday, Dec. 4th, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M.

MARIA F. CLARK, Sec'y.

CAIRO, Dec. 1.

Bob Black, the blackman, who recently killed a Missouri soldier in the streets of Memphis, has an organized band of robbers, who are on the public roads only a few miles from the town. They are playing their vocation with success. On the 25th, as Elizabeth Brooks was going home, they attacked him, six miles from town, and robbed him of \$1,100, mostly in gold. The robbers wore uniforms, the better to carry out their purpose.

It is reported in Memphis that stragglers from the army, the first morning out, set fire to and destroyed Germantown. Gen. Morgan L. Smith had the guilty parties arrested and shot.

Those who aim at heaven should take aim kneeling.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

He says the correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during the last year, is herewith submitted in compliance with request to that effect. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than formerly, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so un happily distracted might have reasonably apprehended. A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and subjects. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints by friendly powers. There are, however, large and augmenting numbers of doubtful cases upon which the government is unable to agree with the government whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the government of these United States is not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign states interested a mutual convention to examine and adjust some complaints. This has been made especially to Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but not yet formally adopted.

AFRICAN EMANCIPATION.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to colonization, as was contemplated in recent acts of congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested and other motives, have suggested similar measures, while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any state without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several states situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Libertarians and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonies of African descent, from here could go with the certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others—not so willing as I think as their interest demands. I believe, however, that the opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both of these countries.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with European states remain undisturbed, and with the states of our continent have improved, especially with Mexico, Costa Rica, etc.

SCIENTIFIC MEASURES.

The President says he favors the project of an Atlantic telegraph, and of extending the Pacific line to connect the two oceans, and he thinks the mineral resources of the territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenue.

It is worthy of serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggest itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration.

THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continued disbursements, however, and the increased demands for money, have caused your best reflections as to the best means of providing the necessary revenue. The suspension of specie payments by the banks made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. It is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantage of a safe and uniform currency secured?

A GENERAL BANKING PROJECT.

I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time, is so unquestionable as the organization of banking associations, under a general act of congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulation notes on the security of United States bonds, deposited in the treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security. The public credit moreover would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as possible existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured, uniform, natural circulation for the local and various circulations now issued.

THE PUBLIC REPORTS.

The President then gives summary from the secretary of the treasury's report, and refers to the reports of the secretaries of the navy and war, and says, though lengthy, these are only brief abstracts. He says there is a decided improvement in the financial condition of the post office department compared with preceding years. The secretary of the interior reports that public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue.

Speaking of Indian affairs and the recent troubles, he says: "I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remedied."

He then remarks at length on the difficulty of making any national boundary line.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

He then suggests amendments to the constitution, congress concurring, to be

proposed to the legislatures or conventions of the several states, which, if ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, are to be valid as parts of said constitution.

The first article proposes that all states abolishing slavery before January 1, 1900, shall receive compensation from the United States.

THE SECOND PROVIDES THAT ALL SLAVES FREED BY THE CHANCES OF WAR AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE END OF THE REBELLION SHALL BE FOREVER FREE; BUT ALL OWNERS WHO HAD NOT BEEN DISLOYAL SHALL BE COMPENSATED.

The third provides that congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their consent, at any place without the United States.

The President discusses these articles at some length, and asks: "If thus, for a common object, slave property is to be sacrificed, is it not just it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it?" The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure an increase in population, and proportionately the wealth of the country.

THE WAR NOT TO WAIT FOR IT.

The President then says the plan consisting of these articles is recommended not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption. Nor will the war, or the proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d, be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that congress provide by law for compensating any state which shall have been acting upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. This plan is hereby recommended as a means, not to be abandoned, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan is proposed as a permanent constitutional law.

He suggests the earliest completion of the Pacific railroad; also, favorable action in congress on projects for enlarging great canals in New York, Illinois and Michigan.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

The President refers to his compensated emancipation proclamation of September 22d. He says that a portion of the earth occupied by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one or two million of African descent, and that they number 3,000,000. Also that an attack is being made upon the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve. Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them.

In conclusion, the President says the dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulties, and we must rise with the occasion. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we do not mean to leave the Union.

giving freedom to the slave we ensure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we receive.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, December 2.

The steamer Union from Havana, Nov. 25th, and Port Royal 29th, has arrived. Mexican advices note the peaceful occupation of Jalapa by the French, the inhabitants fleeing. No Mexican troops were seen. The roads are said to be impassable. An attack on Puebla is postponed until February.

Venezuela dispatch mention the death of ex-President Monagosa while fleeing towards Trinidad.

Nothing new from Havana. There is said to have been a squabble among our own troops, in which some ten or twelve of the 8th Missouri were killed. It is also reported that part of the baggage train was captured by the rebels near Coldwater, and that a number of federals were taken prisoner.

The whole town of Memphis is greatly excited over general order No. 8, issued by General Grant, which has been construed to mean that every man who owns a paper of pins or anything to eat or wear shall take the oath.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

Gen. Pope arrived to-night. The charges made by him against Gen. Porter relate entirely to the second Bull Run battle and allege that he refused to obey orders.

Col. Bell, of the 13th Illinois cavalry, who was in the list of officers dismissed the service for various reasons, a few days ago, by the Secretary of War, arrived and called on that official to-day, and exhibited a pass for leave of absence, signed by Stanton, and issued by the war department.

Second Lieut. John C. Long, of Illinois, of the 9th regular infantry, has been dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

Paroled officers and soldiers are ordered to report immediately at Camp Wallace, Columbus, Ohio; Camp Butler, Illinois; and Camp Backus, Michigan.

Fernando Wood, in a speech in New York, on Saturday night, said he had received information, and had communicated it to the government, that, under certain circumstances, the south were ready to return. Leading statesmen of the south, men of position and influence in the southern confederacy, had expressed a desire to return under a democratic rule—the past to be forgotten; the public debt on both sides to be provided for; and they were willing to let by-gones be by-gones, if the north would, and the Union once again be restored. This announcement was received with tremendous cheers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The star line, the following: "The war department has caused the arrest of Major Spaulding, of the 60th New York engineer volunteers, and other officers with him. During the recent transportation of pontoons to Palmetto it is alleged that Spaulding started with the train two and a half days later than he should have started, and was five days longer on the road than was necessary."

Onions, Dec. 1.

Allen Collier, arrived to-night from the Kanawha, reports that, on Friday night, a detachment of Jenkins' cavalry overtook three companies of the 2d Virginia regiment of infantry, and, after a short engagement, captured the federal troops. The troops were a guard to a supply train. They were paroled. By this capture Jenkins re-

alized a valuable haul of arms, ammunition, stores, etc., for the southern confederacy.

The Buell court of inquiry was in session five hours to-day. A number of witnesses were examined, Gen. Buell in person conducting his own defense.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Hiawatha, just from below, reports a rumor at Columbus to the effect that two boats were fired into yesterday afternoon; whether by Union soldiers who were trying to catch them in, or by rebels who had overpowered the guard at that place, is not known. A force has been sent down to ascertain the facts.

Three hundred and twenty-two prisoners have just arrived from Louisville—fifty of them sick, and one of them died on the way down.

Rebel officers swarm in town. All profess to be surgeons. They have become a nuisance about the St. Charles, and to the disgrace of some federal officers he said, who talk with them, and walk with them, and get drunk with them, to the great disgust of sober people.

Our great army of the Mississippi is pushing ahead. Important results will be reached in a day or two.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1.

General Dix and staff have left to inspect troops.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th, says: "Judges are unanimous in the opinion rendered by the supreme court, that the conscript law is constitutional. Jos. E. Seddon is appointed secretary of war."

The Richmond Examiner says the small box has made its appearance in the Danville hospitals.

The Enquirer says Gen. Johnston and staff will leave Richmond, to-day, for the west. The conduct of the Yankee abolition army under Burnside has exceeded that of Pope. The outrages in Farquhar county require retaliation, prompt and effective.

The Enquirer says the next battle between Lee and Burnside, may be a decisive one; that an overwhelming victory on the part of Lee and the defence of Washington would be gone and that city may be captured. Such a result should be before the eyes of our soldiers and be the object of the contest. Upon the next battle, therefore, depends whether the war shall end, or drag along in undecided battles, or more material victories.

The Richmond Whig, Nov. 1st, says the Petersburg Express reports that large reinforcements of the enemy are concentrating at Suffolk, and that they number 33,000. Also that an attack is being made upon Norfolk to cut off railway communication.

An immense herd of rock salt, apparently affording an inexhaustible supply, has been discovered at Apeleka, Alabama.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer has a dispatch from Abbeville, states that our forces again occupy Holly Springs and Bolivar.

The Richmond Dispatch says that great preparations are being made for the defence of the coast of North Carolina. Forty-five abolition prisoners arrived at Sibley prison from Tennessee, and four Yankee deserters from the White House.

The Richmond Whig, of the 29th, says: "We have nothing new of the rumored movement of the Yankees below Petersburg."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

A telegram from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, to-night, from the reporter of the associated press, represents weather clear and cold. Nothing of interest in military matters transpired worth communicating.

It is estimated that the amount of custom house treasury notes now outstanding is less than fourteen and not sixteen millions, as has been stated. It is thought that by the middle of January this amount will be absorbed, when the government will be in the receipt of gold from customs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

General Banks, to-night, was the recipient of a magnificent horse with full equipment, all presented by the friends of Banks in this city. The General embarks, to-morrow, in the steamer North Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.

The schooner Flashaway, eleven days from Nassau, with four hundred and fifty sacks of salt, arrived safely.

A federal gunboat was captured in New river, on the 20th, by Newkirk's cavalry. The crew escaped after firing the steamer. She had been at Jacksonville and broken open the court house and post office, carrying off all records and papers.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 2, 1862.

Gen. Averill, commanding a cavalry brigade, started on a reconnaissance upon the Rappahannock, on Sunday. He went as far as Barrett's Ford, whence he dispatched to here that he had met no enemy. Jackson is believed to have reached Culpepper, with the intention of joining the rebel forces at Fredericksburg. Batteries have been silent the past two days. The enemy continues to strengthen and increase their force of defense. Nothing has transpired to show that the rebels have made preparations or commenced to fall back from their present position.

New York, Dec. 2.

The Times' Washington correspondent says that Davis to-day opened the campaign on the part of the border states politicians, and will offer his resolution as soon as he can get the floor, and advocate its passage in an elaborate speech. This movement is regarded as one of great significance.

Wyckoff, of Kentucky, has prepared a resolution, which he will offer in the house the first opportunity, providing a committee of inquiry into the late political arrests, and the authority by which they have been made. It is evident that the opposition in both houses regard this subject of arrests as a sort of mine out of which, with diligence and industry, much political capital can be successfully wrought.

The committee on the conduct of the war intend at once to proceed to an investigation of the complaints against Gen. Meigs, made by Burnside and Banks, in regard to the failure in furnishing necessary means of transportation to their respective forces.

The court martial met, to-day, but adjourned on account of the absence of Gen. King. Gen. McClellan was, to-day, summoned here by telegraph, and is expected to-morrow.

The Times' Falmouth dispatch states that information being received to the effect that the rebels were posting their pickets in rather close proximity to our lines on the right, a detachment of 500 cavalry and 800 infantry, under command of General Averill, was sent out yesterday to reconnoiter and take possession of the ground. It was ascertained that the enemy's force was not large. As our forces advanced he gradually retired, not offering to dispute our progress. Last night our forces encamped in the vicinity of Grove Church.

LATER.—One of Stuart's scouts was captured last night, and reports only a few of the enemy's pickets were on this side of the river.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch states that the Passaic has gone to Baltimore to have her boiler repaired.

New York, Dec. 2.

Flour 54 1/2c better—5,850,000 for super western. Wheat 1c better—118 1/2c for Chicago spring; 125 1/2c for Milwaukee club.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.

Additional to Hubbard's News.—The distress in the cotton districts of England claimed great attention. Contributions from Garibaldi are cheering.

The following is gleaned from the news sent via Manchester 15th: The Paris journals generally reproach England for holding back from the offered mediation. It is reported that much disappointment exists in France at Russia's course, as the proposition was sent to St. Petersburg before it was sent to London. When it was sent, Russia was relied on and expected to influence England.

The London Times and Daily News think recent events, including democratic success, confirm the wisdom of England's course. The Herald assents. The relations of England and France have assumed an unsatisfactory character in consequence of the refusal of interference. The Globe ridicules this idea. The prevailing impression that democratic successes were a step towards peace, and will tend to keep government within the constitutional limits.

New York, Dec. 3.

Gold 1.31. Demand notes 1.25.

THE PRICE OF DRINKS.—The Boston liquor sellers have raised the price of drinks to thirteen cents each, or two for a quarter. By drinking twice an individual saves a cent!

Probably Eve took up with Adam because she found herself no match for the Devil.

The sick man, who pays a fee to the doctor, is often paying for a box-ticket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wood Lot for Sale.

Diaries for 1863.

Notice to Stockholders.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Special Notice.

FIFTEEN DAYS.

Wanted!

PORTFOLIOS.

INKS.

SLATES.

Blank Books.

Writing Paper & Envelopes.

House to Rent!

JANESVILLE

Literary Emporium

NOT DEAD!

TRANSFERRED ITS NAME

OLD LOCATION,

Jackman & Smith's New Block,

Largest and best Selected Stock

BOOKS & STATIONERY

Filling Two Large Stores

Utmost Capacity.

REMEMBER, THE ENTRANCE TO THE

LITERARY EMPORIUM

Is in the corner of

JACKMAN & SMITH'S NEW BLOCK,

and one door south of Selby's Grocery Store on Main St.

MARK IT DOWN

In your Memorandum that the

Literary Emporium is not to be Under-

sold.

O. J. DEARBORN.

PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your Printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

LAPPIN'S BLOCK,

Up Stairs,

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS.

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA.

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

RUGGLES' JOBBER,

exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of F&B

PRINTING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

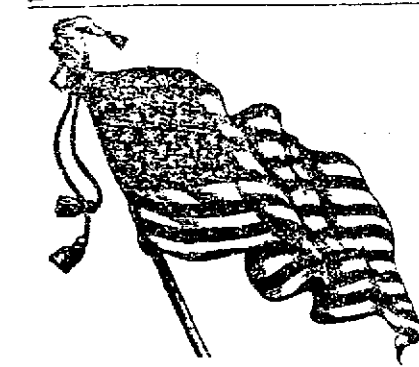
All Printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Ball Tickets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

RE



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AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization, as was contemplated in recent acts of congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested and other motives, have suggested similar measures, while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any state without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as free men, and I have at the same time directed to the several states situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonies of African descent, from here could go with the certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others—not so willing as I think as their interests demand. I believe, however, that the opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both of these countries.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with European states remain undisturbed, and with the states of our continent have improved, especially with Mexico, Costa Rica, etc.

SCIENTIFIC MEASURES.

The President says he favors the project of an Atlantic telegraph, and of extending the Pacific line to connect with that being extended across the Russian empire.

He thinks the mineral resources of the territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues.

IT IS WORTHY OF SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

whether some judicious measures to promote that and cannot be adopted. The means which suggest itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration.

THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary, demand your best reflections as to the best means of providing the necessary revenue. The suspension of specie payments by the banks made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the other needs of the government be so economically or so well provided for. It is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantage of a safe and uniform currency secured?

A GENERAL BANKING PROJECT.

I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time, is so objectionable as the organization of banking associations, under a general act of congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulation notes on the security of United States bonds, deposited with the treasury. These notes, deposited under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest

on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security. The public credit moreover would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as possible existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the new, substituting only the secured, uniform, natural circulation for the local and various circulations now issued.

THE PUBLIC REPORTS.

The President then gives a summary from the secretary of the treasury, reports and references to the reports of the secretaries of the navy and war, and says, though lengthy, these are only brief abstracts. He says there is a decided improvement in the financial condition of the post office department compared with preceding years. The secretary of the interior reports that public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue.

Speaking of Indian affairs and the recent troubles, he says: "I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian policy should not be remedied."

He then remarks at length on the difficulty of making any national boundary line.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

He then suggests amendments to the constitution, congress encouraging, to be

proposed to the legislatures or conventions of the several states, which, if ratified by valid parts of said legislatures, are to be valid as parts of said constitution. The first article proposes that all states abolishing slavery before January 1st, 1860, shall receive compensation from the United States.

The second provides that all slaves freed by the chances of war any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free, but all owners who had not been disloyal shall be compensated.

The third provides that congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for the clothing and free colored persons, with their consent, at any place without the United States.

The President discusses these articles at some length, and asks: "If this, for a common object, slave property is to be sacrificed, is it not just it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means, than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it?" The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure an increase in population, and proportionately the wealth of the country.

THE WAR NOT TO WAIT FOR IT.

The President then says the plan consisting of these articles is recommended not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption. Nor will the war, or the proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d, be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that congress provide by law for compensating any state which may adopt the emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. This plan is hereby recommended as a means, not in conclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan is proposed as a permanent constitutional law.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

He suggests the earliest completion of the Pacific railroad; also, favorable action in congress on projects for enlarging great canals in New York, Illinois and Michigan.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

The President refers to his compensated emancipation proclamation of September 22d. He says that a nation of states which occupied by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, but not for two or more. In my inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve. Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them.

In conclusion, the President says the dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulties, and we must rise with the occasion. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we do not know how to save the Union. In going freedom to the slave we ensure freedom to the free, hence we are alike in what we give and what we receive.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may be suggested; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office: Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, December 2. The steamer Union from Havana, Nov. 25th, and Port Royal 23th, has arrived. Mexican advances note the peaceful occupation of Jalapa by the French, the inhabitants fleeing. No Mexican troops were there. The roads are said to be impassable. An attack on Puebla is postponed until February.

Venezuela dates mention the death of ex-President Monagas while fleeing towards Trinidad.

Nothing from Havana.

There is said to have been a squabble among our own troops, in which some ten or twelve of the 8th Missouri were killed. It is also reported that part of the baggage train was captured by the rebels near Gold water, and that a number of federals were taken prisoners.

The whole town of Memphis is greatly excited over general order No. 8, issued by General Grant, which has been construed to mean that every man who owns a paper of pins or anything to eat or wear shall take the oath.

Washington, Dec. 1. Gen. Pope arrived to-night. The charges made by him against Gen. Porter relate entirely to the second Bull Run battle and allege that he refused to obey orders.

Col. Bell, of the 13th Illinois cavalry, who was in the list of officers dismissed the service for various reasons, a few days ago, by the Secretary of War, arrived and called on that official to-day, and exhibited a pass for leave of absence, signed by Stanton, and issued by the war department.

Second Lieut. John G. Long, of Illinois, of the 9th regular infantry, had been dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

Paroled officers and soldiers are ordered to report immediately at Camp Wallace, Columbus, Ohio; Camp Butler, Illinois; and Camp Jackson, Michigan.

Fernando Wood, in a speech in New York, on Saturday night, said he had received information, and had communicated it to the government, that under certain circumstances the south were ready to return. Leading statesmen of the south, men of position and influence in the southern confederacy, had expressed a desire to return under a democratic rule—the past to be forgotten; the public debt on both sides to be provided for; and they were willing to let bygones be bygones, if the north would, and the Union once again be restored. This announcement was received with tremendous cheers.

Washington, Dec. 2. The star has the following: "The war department has caused the arrest of Major Spaulding, of the 50th New York engineer volunteers, and other officers with him. During the recent transportation of pontoons to Falmouth it is alleged that Spaulding started with the train two and a half days later than he should have started, and was five days longer on the road than was necessary."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.

Allen Collier, arrived to-night from the Kanawha, reports that on Friday night, a detachment of Jenkins' cavalry, overtook three companies of the 2d Virginia regiment of infantry, and after a short engagement captured the federal troops. The troops were a guard to a supply train. They were paroled. By this capture Jenkins re-

alized a valuable haul of arms, ammunition, stores, etc., for the southern confederacy.

The Bull court of inquiry was in session five hours to-day. A number of witnesses were examined. Gen. Bull in person conducting his own defense.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Hiawatha, just from below, reports a rumor at Columbus to the effect that two boats were fired into yesterday afternoon; whether by Union soldiers who were trying to call them in, or by rebels who had overpowered the guard at that place, is not known. A force has been sent down to ascertain the facts.

Three hundred and twenty-two prisoners have just arrived from Louisville—fifty of them sick, and one of them died on the way down.

Rebel officers swarm in town. All profess to be surgeons. They have become a nuisance about the St. Charles, and to the disgrace of some federal officers be it said, who talk with them, and walk with them, and get drunk with them, to the great disgust of sober people.

One great army of the Mississippi is pushing ahead. Important results will be reached in a day or two.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 1.

General Dix and staff have left to inspect troops.

Richmond Examiner of the 26th, says: Judges are unanimous in the opinion rendered by the supreme court, that the conscript law is constitutional. Jos. E. Seldon is appointed secretary of war.

The Richmond Examiner says the small pox has made its appearance in the Danville hospitals.

The Enquirer says Gen. Johnston and staff will leave Richmond, to-day, for the west. The conduct of the Yankee abolition army under Burnside has exceeded that of Pope. The outrages in Enquirer country require retaliation, prompt and effective. The Enquirer says the next battle between Lee and Burnside may be a decisive one; that an overwhelming victory on the part of Lee and the defence of Washington would be gone and that city may be captured. Such a result should be before the eyes of our soldiers and be the object of the contest. Upon the next battle, therefore, depends whether the war shall end, or drag along in undecided battles, or more material results.

The Richmond Whig, Nov. 1st, says the Petersburg Express reports that large reinforcements of the enemy are concentrating at Suffolk, and that they number 23,000; also that an attack is to be made upon Veldon to cut off railway communication. An immense bed of rock salt, apparently affording an inexhaustible supply, has been discovered at Apaleka, Alabama.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer has a dispatch from Abbeville, states that our forces again occupy Holly Springs and Delmar.

The Richmond Dispatch says that great preparations are being made for the defence of the coast of North Carolina. Forty-five abolition prisoners arrived at Sibley prison from Tennessee, and four Yankee deserters from the White House.

The Richmond Whig, of the 29th, says: We hear nothing more of the rumored movement of the Yankees below Petersburg.

Washington, Dec. 2. A telegram from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, to-night, from the reporter of the associated press, represents weather clear and cold. Nothing of interest in military matters transpired worth communicating.

It is estimated that the amount of custom house treasury notes now outstanding is less than fourteen and not sixteen millions, as has been stated. It is thought that by the middle of January this amount will be absorbed, when the government will be in the receipt of gold from customs.

New York, Dec. 2. General Banks, to-night, was the recipient of a magnificent horse with full equipments, all presented by the friends of Banks in this city. The General embarks, to-morrow, in the steamer North Star.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 28. The schooner Flashaway, arrived from Nassau, with four hundred and fifty sacks of salt, arrived safely.

A federal gunboat was captured in New river, on the 20th, by Newkirk's cavalry. The crew escaped after firing the steamer. She had been at Jacksonville, and broken open the court house and post office, carrying off all records and papers.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 2, 1862. Gen. Averill, commanding a cavalry brigade, started on a reconnaissance upon the Rappahannock, on Sunday. He went as far as Barrett's Ford, whence he dispatched to here that he had met no enemy. Jackson is believed to have reached Culpepper, with intention of joining the rebel force at Fredericksburg. "Satanstoe" have been silent the past two days. The enemy continues to strengthen and increase their forces of defense. Nothing has transpired to show that the rebels have made preparations or commenced to fall back from their present position.

New York, Dec. 3. The Times' Washington correspondent says that Davis to-day opened the campaign on the part of the border states politicians, and will offer his resolution as soon as he can get the floor, and advocate its passage in an elaborate speech. This movement is regarded as one of great significance.

Wyckliffe, of Kentucky, has prepared a resolution, which he will offer in the house the first opportunity, providing a committee of inquiry into the late political arrests, and the authority by which they have been made. It is evident that the opposition in both houses regard this subject of arrests as a sort of mine out of which, with diligence and industry, much political capital can be successfully wrought.

The committee on the conduct of the war intend at once to proceed to an investigation of the complaints against Gen. Meigs, made by Burnside and Banks, in regard to the failure in furnishing necessary means of transportation to their respective forces. The Porter court martial met, to-day, but adjourned on account of the absence of Gen. King. Gen. McClellan was, to-day, summoned here by telegraph, and is expected to-morrow.

The Times' Falmouth dispatch states that information being received to the effect that the rebels were posting their pickets in rather close proximity to our lines, the right, a detachment of 500 cavalry and 800 infantry, under command of General Averill, was sent out yesterday to reconnoiter and take possession of the ground. It was ascertained that the enemy's force was not large. As our forces advanced he gradually retired, not offering to dispute our progress. Last night our forces encamped in the vicinity of Grove Church.

Later.—One of Stuart's scouts was captured last night, and reports only a few of the enemy's pickets were on this side of the river.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 2.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch states that the Passaic has gone to Baltimore to have her boiler repaired.

New York, Dec. 2. Flour 54 1/2c better—5,855,93 for super western. Wheat 1c better—118 1/2c for Chicago spring; 125 1/2c for Milwaukee club.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.

Additional to Hibernian's News.—The distress in the cotton districts of England claimed great attention. Contributions were unprecedentedly large. Accounts from Garibaldi are cheering.

The following is gleaned from the news sent via Manchester, 18th: The Paris journals generally reproach England for holding back from the offered mediation. It is reported that much disappointment exists in France at Russia's course, as the proposition was sent to St. Petersburg before it was sent to London. When it was sent, Russia was relied on and expected to influence England.

The London Times and Daily News think recent events, including democratic success, confirm the wisdom of England's course. The Herald assents. The relations of England and France have assumed an unsatisfactory character in consequence of the refusal of interference. The Globe criticizes this idea. The prevailing impression that democratic successes were a step towards peace, and will tend to keep government within the constitutional limits.

New York, Dec. 3. Gold 131. Demand notes 125 1/2.

THE PRICE OF DRINKS.—The Boston liquor sellers have raised the price of drinks to thirteen cents each, or two for a quarter. By drinking twice an individual saves a cent!

Probably Eve took up with Adam because she found herself no match for the Devil.

The sick man, who pays a fee to the doctor, is often paying for a box ticket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wood Lot for Sale.

I OFFER for sale 34 acres White Oak Timber situated on Rock River, four miles south of the Blind Indians. For particulars apply to me or to L. F. Patton, sec. Janesville.

JOHN G. TODD, Rock.

Diaries for 1863.

WE have a fine assortment of Diaries for 1863, at the Janesville Literary Emporium, at the sign of the Big Book on the corner.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Stockholders of the original Rock & Madison Railroad Company are hereby notified that by a vote of the stockholders of the said company, passed on the 18th day of September last, and adopted by John B. Turner and Wm. H. Brown, in trust for the benefit of the bondholders and stock of the original stockholders as should become stockholders in the new Rock & Madison Railroad Company, which was subsequently organized in accordance with the terms of said vote and the laws of Wisconsin.

The old stockholders who have paid in full, or who have paid in part, and who are entitled to the new shares full paid, and such as have paid in part, and are entitled to receive pro-rated stock for the ten per cent paid in cash, and deferred or common stock for an amount equal to seventy per cent of their right for the fractional sum.

To each of the old stockholders as do not receive notice by the above, the time for making the payments will be extended to the 31st day of March next. The certificates should be surrendered and payments made to the undersigned.

W. M. LARSEN, Secy.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Special Notice.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 2nd St., Wis. Madison, November 19th 1862.

The undersigned, Assessor for the 2d Collection District of the State of Wisconsin, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned in the County of Rock that the laws of Wisconsin, and the rules made and taken by the Assistant Assessors in said County, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, may be examined and will remain open for examination, at the store of Lawrence & Atwood, in the city of Janesville, for the space of

FIFTEEN DAYS,

next before the 15th day of December, 1862. And on the 15th and 20th days of December, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of each day, appeals will be received and determined at the office of H. N. Gilmont in Janesville, by the Assessor, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or encumbrances by said Assistant Assessors.

DAVID ATWOOD, Assessor 2d Dist. of Wisconsin.

Wanted!

TWO girls to work at the Milton Junction Eating House. Apply at the

WESTERN BAKERY.

PORTFOLIOS.

A NEW Invoice just received by SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

DAVID'S INKS. Blue, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Copying and Marking Tints. Also Arnold's Tints, just received and for sale.

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

SLATES.

THE best assortment and quality in the city, for sale at the New York Store.

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

Blank Books.

A LARGE stock of Blank Books, embracing every thing from a Merchant's Ledger to Pocket Memorandum for sale at

SUTHERLAND & RIDER'S.

Writing Paper & Envelopes.

A LARGE stock in the city just received at the New York Store.

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

House to Rent!

WITH well, clean, &c. P. R. CURTIS, People's Drug Store, November 29th, 1862.

JANESVILLE

Literary Emporium

NOT DEAD!

Neither has it

TRANSFERRED ITS NAME

to a new concern, but in its

OLD LOCATION,

in the corner of

Jackman & Smith's New Block,

where it is to be found the

Largest and best Selected Stock

of

BOOKS & STATIONERY

in the Interior of Wisconsin;

Filling Two Large Stores

to their

Utmost Capacity.

REMEMBER THE ENTRANCE TO THE

LITERARY EMPORIUM

is in the corner of

JACKMAN & SMITH'S NEW BLOCK,

and one door south of Bolby's Grocery Store on Main St.

MARK IT DOWN

In your Memorandum that the

Literary Emporium is not to be Under-

stood.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Sale of Forfeited Mortgaged Lands.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS,
Madison, Wis., October 1, 1902.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. The following described lands in Rock County, having been forfeited by reason of non-payment of taxes, and sold to the highest bidder, at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, in Madison, on the 10th day of December, A.D. 1901, unless sooner redeemed according to law. Said sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M., and continue from day to day until all of said lands shall have been sold.

The information prior to which said lands will be offered will be the amount named opposite each tract, (under the heading "Total amount due the State"), which includes the amount of loan, the interest to the first day of January, 1902, and the taxes which have been returned against said lands, and the costs of advertising the same.

Said lands will be sold subject to all taxes which may, at the time of sale, be due thereon. Other conditions of sale will be announced by the commissioners at the opening of the sales.

JAMES T. LEWIS,
SAMUEL D. MARTINSON, Commissioners of School and University Lands.
JAMES H. HOWE,

Advertisement of Forfeited Mortgaged Lands in Rock County.

Amount of Loan.	Amount of Interest.	Amount of Taxes.	Total Amount Due.	Year for Which Forfeited.
1000.00	100.00	100.00	1200.00	1901
500.00	50.00	50.00	600.00	1901
250.00	25.00	25.00	300.00	1901
100.00	10.00	10.00	120.00	1901
50.00	5.00	5.00	60.00	1901
25.00	2.50	2.50	30.00	1901
10.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	1901
5.00	.50	.50	6.00	1901
2.50	.25	.25	3.00	1901
1.00	.10	.10	1.20	1901
.50	.05	.05	.60	1901
.25	.025	.025	.30	1901
.10	.01	.01	.12	1901
.05	.005	.005	.06	1901
.025	.0025	.0025	.03	1901
.01	.001	.001	.012	1901
.005	.0005	.0005	.006	1901
.0025	.00025	.00025	.003	1901
.001	.0001	.0001	.0012	1901
.0005	.00005	.00005	.0006	1901
.00025	.000025	.000025	.0003	1901
.0001	.00001	.00001	.00012	1901
.00005	.000005	.000005	.00006	1901
.000025	.0000025	.0000025	.00003	1901
.00001	.000001	.000001	.000012	1901
.000005	.0000005	.0000005	.000006	1901
.0000025	.00000025	.00000025	.000003	1901
.000001	.0000001	.0000001	.0000012	1901
.0000005	.00000005	.00000005	.0000006	1901
.00000025	.000000025	.000000025	.0000003	1901
.0000001	.00000001	.00000001	.00000012	1901
.00000005	.000000005	.000000005	.00000006	1901
.000000025	.0000000025	.0000000025	.00000003	1901
.00000001	.000000001	.000000001	.000000012	1901
.000000005	.0000000005	.0000000005	.000000006	1901
.0000000025	.00000000025	.00000000025	.000000003	1901
.000000001	.0000000001	.0000000001	.0000000012	1901
.0000000005	.00000000005	.00000000005	.0000000006	1901
.00000000025	.000000000025	.000000000025	.0000000003	1901
.0000000001	.00000000001	.00000000001	.00000000012	1901
.00000000005	.000000000005	.000000000005	.00000000006	1901
.000000000025	.0000000000025	.0000000000025	.00000000003	1901
.00000000001	.000000000001	.000000000001	.000000000012	1901
.000000000005	.0000000000005	.0000000000005	.000000000006	1901
.0000000000025	.00000000000025	.00000000000025	.000000000003	1901
.000000000001	.0000000000001	.0000000000001	.0000000000012	1901
.0000000000005	.00000000000005	.00000000000005	.0000000000006	1901
.00000000000025	.000000000000025	.000000000000025	.0000000000003	1901
.0000000000001	.00000000000001	.00000000000001	.00000000000012	1901
.00000000000005	.000000000000005	.000000000000005	.00000000000006	1901
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.00000000000001	.000000000000001	.000000000000001	.000000000000012	1901
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.00000000000000025	.000000000000000025	.000000000000000025	.0000000000000003	1901
.0000000000000001	.00000000000000001	.00000000000000001	.00000000000000012	1901
.00000000000000005	.000000000000000005	.000000000000000005	.00000000000000006	1901
.000000000000000025	.0000000000000000025	.0000000000000000025	.00000000000000003	1901
.00000000000000001	.000000000000000001	.000000000000000001	.000000000000000012	1901
.000000000000000005	.0000000000000000005	.0000000000000000005	.000000000000000006	1901
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.00000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000012	1901
.000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000005	.000000000000000000000006	1901
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.000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000012	1901
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.000000000000000000000000025	.0000000000000000000000000025	.0000000000000000000000000025	.00000000000000000000000003	1901
.00000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000012	1901
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.00000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000012	1901
.000000000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000000000005	.000000000000000000000000000006	1901
.0000000000000000000000000000025	.00000000000000000000000000000025	.00000000000000000000000000000025	.000000000000000000000000000003	1901
.000000000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000000000012	1901
.0000000000000000000000000000005	.00000000000000000000000000000005	.00000000000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000000000006	1901
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.000000000000000000000000000000025	.0000000000000000000000000000000025	.0000000000000000000000000000000025	.00000000000000000000000000000003	1901
.00000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000000012	1901
.000000000000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000000000000005	.000000000000000000000000000000006	1901
.0000000000000000000000000000000025	.00000000000000000000000000000000025	.00000000000000000000000000000000025	.000000000000000000000000000000003	1901
.000000000000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000000000000001	.0000000000000000000000000000000012	1901
.0000000000000000000000000000000005	.00000000000000000000000000000000005	.00000000000000000000000000000000005	.0000000000000000000000000000000006	1901
.00000000000000000000000000000000025	.000000000000000000000000000000000025	.000000000000000000000000000000000025	.0000000000000000000000000000000003	1901
.0000000000000000000000000000000001	.00000000000000000000000000000000001	.00000000000000000000000000000000001	.00000000000000000000000000000000012	1901
.00000000000000000000000000000000005	.000000000000000000000000000000000005	.000000000000000000000000000000000005	.00000000000000000000000000000000006	1901
.000000000000000000000000000000000025	.0000000000000000000000000000000000025	.0000000000000000000000000000000000025	.00000000000000000000000000000000003	1901
.00000000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000000000012	1901
.000000000000000000000000000000000005				

